COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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Justice gives sentence, many times,
On one man for another's crimes.
Our Brethren of New-England use
Choice Malefactors to excuse,
And hang the Guiltless in their stead,
Of whom *the Churches* have less need;
As lately 't happen'd in a town
There liv'd a Cobbler and but one,
That out of Doctrine could cut use,
And mend men's lives as well as shoes.
This *precious brother*, having slain,
In times of peace an Indian,
Not out of malice but mere zeal,
(Because he was an infidel,)
The mighty Tottipottymoy
Sent to our Elders an envoy,
Complaining sorely of the breach
Of league, held forth by Brother Patch,
Against the articles in force
Between both Churches, his and ours,
For which he crav'd the *Saints* to render
Into his hands, or hang, th' offender;
But they, maturely having weigh'd
They had no more but him o' th' trade,
(A man that serv'd them in *a double Capacity*, to teach and cobble)
Resolv'd to spare him; yet to do
The Indian Hoghan Moghan too
Impartial Justice, in his stead did
HANG AN OLD WEAVER that was bedrid.

HUDIBRAS.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

DUKE OF YORK'S INCOME.——At the Hampshire meeting for proposing an address and petition to the king, upon the subject of the Convention of Cintra, I made a statement of the sums, which the Duke of York annually receives from the public taxes, which statement was as follows:

	£.
Pension to himself and Duchess	18,000
As Colonel of the Guards	6,000
As Commander-in-Chief	8,000
Worth of public Lands &c. granted him.....	16,000
Interest upon 54,000l. lent him	2,700
	£50,700

In the *printing* there was an error of £2,000, under the head of Commander-in-Chief, which, as appears from the *total*, as stated in print, should have been *eight* thousand; and not *ten* thousand.—— In contradiction to this statement, which the Morning Post, I think it was, charged upon me as greatly exaggerated, another statement has appeared. I have not the paper now at hand, but, the substance of it is as follows: That the profits of the three battalions of Guards, of which the Duke of York is Colonel, do not exceed £3,000 a year; that his pay and allowances as Commander-in-Chief do not exceed £8,300 a year; that, for being Colonel of the 60th Regiment (four or five battalions, I believe) he receives only about £227 a year for *paper*, *pens*, and *ink*; that, as to the grant of lands, which I valued so highly, Oatlands was bought with his *own money*; and that, with respect to the *Forest* appointments, he received not one farthing, and that all he was entitled to, upon this score was, a portion of the *venison*, killed in the New Forest, of which he is the Ranger, or Warden, I forget which.—— Now, as to the profits of the Colonelship, though this writer talks of a Report upon the subject before the House of Commons, it would puzzle him, I believe, to point out that report. Thirty years ago, the profits of a battalion of 400 men, were considered worth £700 a year; and, I ask the reader if there be the slightest probability, that, taking the depreciation of money into view, the profits of 3,000 men should not now exceed £6,000 a year? The mere *pay* of the Commander-in-Chief is not the thing to be looked at. We must include the houses, the firing, the candles, the equipage of every description; because all these are paid for in consequence of there being a Commander-in Chief, who is benefitted by the use of them all, and who, while he is using them, cannot use his own. I reckon nothing for *patronage*, because I proceed upon the supposition, that no money, or pecuniary advantage, in any way whatever, is derived from it; but, it must be evident to every one, that, supposing all appointments and promotions to be made without improper motives, such immense patronage must, in any mind of moderate munificence, supply the place of many of the purposes, for which a great pecuniary income might be wished for. It is not to purchase eatables and drinkables that a nobleman, and especially a prince, can want, or wish for, money. Such a person naturally wishes to have power; power consists in the good-will, or obedience to your wishes, of other men; and, one or the other of these the almost unlimited power of advancing others in life cannot fail to insure you.——With respect to the *Forest* offices, the reader will

see, by the detail below, that they are not quite so *insignificant* as the writer in question asserts them to be; and, the public, who have now, for the first time, an opportunity of forming an opinion upon the subject, will easily guess, from a perusal of the Act of Parliament, inserted in another part of this sheet, whether I have over-estimated the value of the immense grant of Crown Lands, described, set forth, and alienated, for ever, from the public, by that Act, which was amongst the last of the famous deeds of the Pitts. But, a word or two are necessary here, upon the nature of the proprietorship of the lands and houses and mills and manors in question. They are, improperly I think, called "*Crown* Lands." The kings of England formerly had no other income, for the maintenance of themselves, their families, and regal establishments, but what arose from the Crown Lands and other sources of a similar, or nearly a similar, nature. But, the present king, in lieu of this source of income, and, in compensation for it, has had a certain sum annually paid to him out of the mass of the taxes, which sum, if we take into view the occasional additional grants by parliament, has, I believe, upon an average, amounted, for some years past, to upwards of *one million of pounds sterling a year*. Now, in consequence of this new mode of maintaining the king and his family, the sources, whence before he derived the means of such maintenance, came, of course, into the hands of the public; and, accordingly, one source of the public revenue now is, the Crown Lands, which, as the reader will, I think, be of opinion with me, ought *now* to be called, *Public*, or *National*, Lands. Much depends upon *names*; and, this very explanation has been rendered necessary only because the Lands in question are not called by the name here suggested; because, from the name of *Crown* Lands, the reader might be led to suppose, that the grant to the Duke of York affected merely the *property of the king*.——From this account of the proprietorship of the thing granted, it is clear, that the alienation is from the people, and not from the king. ——As to the worth of the *manors, lands*, and *messuages*, let the reader look at the things granted; let him consider *where* they lie; let him take into view the value of things of the same sort in the same neighbourhood; and, then, let him say, whether my estimate be exaggerated. Indeed, I have not put it at more than *one-fourth* of what I have heard the possessions estimated at.——I shall be told, that the Act provides for a "*valuable consideration*" to be paid by the Duke; and, when I see this consideration brought to account; when I see it amongst the items of national income, then I shall be able to judge of the proportion which it bears to the real value of the things granted. The amount of this "*consideration*" is to be fixed by the officers of the Crown-Land revenue; that is to say, by persons appointed by the Crown. If, indeed, these domains had been *publicly offered for sale*, and the Duke of York had been the highest bidder; then the matter would have been different, especially if we had seen "the valuable consideration" *brought to account*.——This is not "*Oatlands*," as the writer above-named would have us believe, but certain *manors*, &c. &c. in the neighbourhood of that seat, which, in itself, is, comparatively, a very insignificant thing. This grant is a grant, in the *fee-simple*, in full, complete, and absolute right, of large estates, in the most valuable part of England; in a part where one acre of land is, upon an average, worth as much, probably, as ten, if not twenty acres, of common farming land in Norfolk or Suffolk. The value of such a grant *must* be immense; and, as to the payment of "the valuable consideration," it is to be observed, that, unless such payment *has been actually made*, it does not appear what security the public has, seeing that the Act is of itself a complete title of possession. It appears to me, that the domains, or any parcel of them, may now be disposed of to any individual whatever. I do not say, that *no payment*, in any degree, is *intended* to be made; but, as to the *ability* to make such payment, or, at least, any thing like full payment, in any reasonable space of time, we may surely be permitted to doubt, when we see it stated, in the reports laid before parliament, that, in the year 1801, just three years before the grant was made, advances had been made to the Duke of York, out of the public money, to the amount of "*fifty-four thousand pounds*, which is to be repaid by instalments of *one thousand pounds quarterly*, from the first of January *one thousand eight hundred and five*." Thus, here was not only a loan, which the Duke, only three years previous to the grant, found it necessary to obtain from the minister, but here was to be four years before *any* repayment of that loan was to take place, and then it was to be so slow a repayment, as to amount to little more than the interest upon the principal sum, reckoning the accumulation from 1801 to 1805, the payment of *no interest* upon the principal having,

according to the report, been provided for by the minister who advanced the money. It was, however, under these circumstances, and before any part of this borrowed money had been, according to the report, repaid, that, under the Pitts, in 1804, the grant, which we have been speaking of, was made to the Duke "for *a valuable consideration*." — I will now state the several items of the income, which the Duke of York derives from the Public, taking the *military* income at the *acknowledged* amount of the writer, who has thought proper to contradict the statement, which I made at Winchester.

	£.	s.	d.
Pension to the Duke and Dutchess of York, granted by parliament....	18 000	0	0
Pension to the Duke of York, granted by writ of Privy Seal.....	12,000	0	0
To the Duke of York, as keeper and lieutenant of his Majesty's forests, parks, and warrens of Windsor.....	591	16	7
To the Duke of York, as holder of the Swainmote courts in Windsor forest	40	0	0
As a colonel of the foot guards....	3,000	0	0
As colonel of the 60th regiment..	227	0	0
As commander-in-chief	3,300	0	0
Interest upon fifty-four thousand pounds, borrowed as above....	2,700	0	0
	£39,858	16	7

Of these items no man will venture to deny the correctness of any one. Yet, did this impudent writer assert, that the Duke of York derived *not a farthing* of profit from any of his offices about the *forests or parks*, except the worth of a little *venison* from the New Forest. Is such a man to be believed? Either he spoke from *authority*, or he did not; if not, his statement relative to the colonelship and the commandership-in-chief is the result of mere conjecture; if he did speak from authority, which can hardly have been the case, then that authority taught him to lie. My belief is on the side of the former; because, no one acquainted with the real truth of the case, would have thought it prudent to deny, in such broad terms, that the Duke of York derived profit from his forest and park offices, when he must have known, that the fact, to the contrary, was not only upon record, but was within my reach. I, therefore, retain my former opinion, with respect to the value of these two posts, and that opinion I shall retain, until I see something to *satisfy* me to the contrary. When the reader has gone through the act of parliament, making the grant of lands, &c. part of which Act must, I am afraid, be reserved till my next, he will be able to judge, whether I overstated the annual worth of that immense estate; and, when he considers, that, within the last five or six years, the Duke has received *from twenty to thirty thousand pounds* out of the *Droits of Admiralty*, that is to say, out of the amount of captures made at the public expense, he will, I think, be of opinion, that I greatly *understated* the income, which the Duke of York has derived annually from the public purse.

SPAIN.——The *bulletins* have begun, and I am sorry to say, that there is but too much reason to fear, that they will proceed, in the usual strain, until the whole of Spain be subdued to the will of Napoleon. This fear, however, is only a conditional one; for, unless the junta, or those who have the management of the affairs of Spain, intend, if they succeed, to *restore the people to their liberties*, which necessarily includes the redress of thousands of grievances, I cannot say, that I *fear*, because, I hardly know what to fear, or what to hope. I wish the French to be beaten, and especially when engaged with our own troops. Let the consequence be what it may, I cannot help wishing that; but, really, it is, with me, matter of doubt, whether it would be *finally* better for my own country, all things considered, that *King Ferdinand* should be restored, without any change of things in Spain, than that Joseph Buonaparte should be placed upon the contested throne. There are great evils to be apprehended in either case; and, so nicely do they appear to me to be balanced, that I hardly know which to choose. Therefore, while I hear the Central Junta talk about their "*beloved Ferdinand*," who gave up the sword of Francis I, and say not a word of a reform of the manifold abuses of what the Junta of Seville denominated the "*late infamous government*"; and, especially while I hear them issuing decrees against what they, in the language of most other persons in power, call "the *licentiousness of the press*;" it will be impossible for me to feel much anxiety about the result of the contest, except as far as our own army or navy may be concerned. What had they to do with the "licentiousness of the press?" Their time should have been employed in preparing to meet the French. There was no talk about the licentiousness of the press till the French were driven out of Madrid; till Joseph seemed to have given the thing up; till the danger appeared to be over. Then, and not till then, the provisional rulers of Spain began to think that *the people* talked too freely, and might go too far with their revolutionary doctrines. Alas! it was precisely this that was wanted, as I think will, when too late, be discovered by the Central Junta.

HAMPSHIRE NOMINATION.——I am assured, by a gentleman, upon whose word I can rely, that MR. HEATHCOTE, on the day of nomination, did, in answer to Mr. Barham's question, whether he would move for, or support, a motion for another mode of *Inquiry*, if the present was not satisfactory, say, "the only answer I shall give to such "question, is, that, upon this and all other "occasions, I shall be happy to receive the "instructions of my constituents." I did not, myself hear any answer from that gentleman; but, it seems, that, owing to being pressed out from the window, whence he had before spoken, he went to a window further off, and thence spoke to the foregoing effect.——There was, in the statement that I made to the meeting, respecting places and pensions, held by members of parliament, one error, which the reader will find explained, in a letter to the Editor of the SALISBURY JOURNAL, a copy of which letter he will find below.——Upon a report, which, from what motive I am at a loss to guess, has been widely propagated, that I did, at the time above-mentioned, *promise*, that, in the event of a contest, *I would give my vote for Mr. Heathcote*, I will only observe, that I never made any promise, of any sort, to either of the candidates, and never made any *offer*, except that which I made in the hearing of all the freeholders assembled.——I then stated the only condition, upon which I thought it not disgraceful to pretend to vote at all. That condition was complied with by neither of the candidates; and I can truly say, that whether my cherries be eaten by a magpie or by a jay, is a question of full as much importance with me, as is the question, whether Mr. Heathcote or Mr. Herbert, be elected in the place of Sir Henry Mildmay; nor is it with a small degree of satisfaction that I perceive the thing to be viewed in the same light by hundreds, nay thousands, of respectable men in the county.

MAJOR HOGAN does not yet answer, nor any one for him. He certainly stands, therefore, convicted of *a falsehood*; a most base and *malignant falsehood*; and, he stands convicted, too, by that press, to which he himself had resorted. Thus, and it is so in every instance, where a free scope is given to discussion, *the truth finally prevails*; and the promulgator of falsehood is punished, in the best of all possible ways, without any recourse to the law.——A correspondent laughs at me for being "the "*dupe* of Major Hogan." He may as well laugh at a jury and judge for being the *dupes* of a perjured witness, whom, from his testimonials of character, they are induced to believe. Who was to suspect, that a man, who produced such a recommendation from a person like GENERAL OGILVY, would commit to writing and to print, a statement such as that about the bank notes, without having a shadow of foundation for it? I suspected, and could suspect, no such thing. ——Another correspondent *laments*, that the pamphlet will *now* have an effect the *contrary* of what it was intended to have. The fact will certainly be so; but, it is not a proper subject of *lamentation*. It ought to be so. Infinite is the advantage, which, in hundreds of instances, I have derived from the lies which have been published against me; and I am not so unjust as to lament that another should derive advantage from a similar cause.

Alresford, Dec. 8, 1808.

N. B. I did not recollect the state of the Volume, when, last week, I promised a *double number*. The *last number* of the Volume must be a double one, on account of the TABLES, TITLE-PAGE, &c. and, as the whole of each Volume is to contain no more than 33 sheets, there can be but one more double sheet in the present Volume.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SALISBURY JOURNAL.

Botley, Dec. 6, 1808.

SIR,—In your paper of the fifth, under the head of Winchester, I find the following paragraph, relating to the statement, made by me, at the late county meeting, held in that city.——"We are desired, from the "most unquestionable authority, to inform "our readers, that Lord Fitzharris has "not, as was lately asserted at a public "meeting, a reversionary grant of £1,200 "per annum, or any other sum, after the "death of Lord Malmsbury. The pension "of £1,200 per annum, which was, "some years ago, granted to Lord Fitzhar-"ris, to commence after his Father's death "was relinquished by him on his being "appointed, by his Majesty, Governor of "the Isle of Wight; so that *the public "purse has been relieved*, instead of being "burthened, by that appointment."—— Now, Sir, with regard to the fact of relinquishment, I find, upon examination, that this correction is right; and, of course, that my statement, at the meeting, was erroneous. But, the fault was not mine. In the list of *parliamentary* placemen and pensioners, there is no mention made of the relinquishment of the former grant. I had seen the grant of £1,200 in a former list, and though I now find, that the relinquish-

ment is stated in a subsequent list, I had not seen that when I made the statement at Winchester: and this you will readily suppose must have been the case, when you consider, that the statement was made, if not in the presence of Lord Fitzharris himself, in the presence of many of his friends, and particularly of Mr. Sturges Bourne, from whom I had naturally to look for a contradiction as to any mistatement of fact. ——With this explanation I should content myself, had not your correspondent thought proper to make an assertion, that the *public purse has been relieved* by the appointment of Lord Fitzharris, as Governor of the Isle of Wight, *for life*, with a salary of £1,379 a year. To make this assertion good, he must first prove, that there was *an absolute necessity* of keeping alive this sinecure place of £1,379 a year; and, next, he must prove, that it was *absolutely impossible* to give it to some military or naval officer, as a compensation for *real* services; for, until he can do this, it will appear to me, and so, I trust, it will appear to your readers, that a pension of £1,200 to commence after the death of Lord Malmsbury, would cost less than a sinecure salary, which has begun before Lord Malmsbury's death, and which is to last as long as the pension would have lasted. The exchange was one of very plain calculation. It was a simple question of whether Lord Fitzharris should receive, from the public purse, £1,200 a year, for life, after the death of his father; or whether he should receive, from the same source, £1,379 a year, for life, to begin in 1807; to decide which question in favour of the latter there required only a very ordinary degree of the influence of self-interest, totally unassisted by that public-spirit, that desire to spare the poor public purse, which your correspondent would fain have you attribute to his Lordship.——"Oh, but the ministers! *They* "took this opportunity of *relieving* the "public from the reversionary pension." Yes, Sir, but then, they must show us the absolute necessity of giving this sinecure of £1,379 a year to somebody or other; and, for my part, I can perceive the existence of no such necessity. The place is, in fact, a mere nominal thing, serving as an excuse for the payment of so much money, under another name than that of *pension*. If there really be any little duties of form attached to it; if it have a little patronage, and if it give a little of honourable distinction in the Island; if this be the case, should not this post be bestowed upon some meritorious military or naval commander? Would not such a compensation be peculiarly appropriate to such a purpose? Ought such posts to be given to persons, who have never, in any way, rendered even the most trifling service to the state, while those who have spent the best part of their lives in honourable toil, danger, and service, are by being *pensioned off* (if provided for at all), put upon a level with the swarm of court dependents, who are maintained as it were out of charity?——To you, Sir, and to your readers, I may safely leave the task of answering these questions, while I remain, with great respect, your most humble and most obedient servant,——Wm. Cobbett.

Edinburgh Reviewers.

In the Courier, the head ministerial newspaper, of the 2d instant, an article appeared, entitled "Apostacy of the "Edinburgh Review." The writer, who is evidently a downright *hireling*, and who no more dares put his *name* to what he writes, than he dares, within the doors of Whitehall, to say that his soul is his own, accuses the Editors of the above-named celebrated work of having, since their attack upon me, *changed their sentiments* as to the state of things in this country. He charges them with having now, and especially in certain passages, which he quotes, and which (because I think the public will be much obliged to me for it) I shall copy from him; he charges them with having, in these passages in particular, "sounded the "charge of *revolution*, in the true spirit of "*Marat* and *Robespierre*, insisting that the "word "revolution" shall now no longer "be obnoxious to the people." This, as the reader will see, is a most vile calumny. The wretch, from whose pen it has proceeded, wishes to revive the cry of "*Jacobin*;" but, this last resource of guilty and trembling peculation will avail him nought. I do think, that the Edinburgh Reviewers, from some motive of no very fair hostility, did act by me in a manner that neither public-spirit nor bare justice could warrant; but, while they did me no harm, they have, in many instances, done the public a great deal of good, for my share of which good I feel a proper degree of gratitude; and I cannot, of course, help feeling anger against every base wretch, who attempts to throw discredit upon their labours in the way above mentioned. "*Marat* and *Robespierre*," indeed! Just as if the Edinburgh Reviewers wished to see the king and his family butchered, because they express their hope, that the time is at hand, when such a change will take place, as will put down corruptors and plunderers! Yes; every one, who is in-

terested in the uninterrupted, unchecked course of corruption and peculation; every such man will regard as an assassin every one who wishes for reform. Indeed the public plunderer has no idea of any thing being good, which does not protect him in his plunder. When he talks of the *Constitution*, he means not the laws, which were made to preserve to the people *the enjoyment of their rights and liberties*; but that state of things, which favours his villainous views of pelf and power.——I shall now insert the extracts above-spoken of, and then leave the reader to judge, whether the writers of them deserve to be compared to "*Marat* "and *Robespierre*." WM. COBBETT.

Botley, Dec. 6, 1808.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REVIEW OF CEVALLOS, IN THE EDINBURGH REVIEW FOR OCTOBER LAST.

We are rather disposed at present to contemplate the effects of the Spanish struggle in the cause of civil liberty. The resistance to France has been entirely begun and carried on by the people of Spain. Their kings betrayed them, fled, and rushed with the whole of their base courtiers, into the hands of the enemy. Those who had so little of what is commonly termed interest in the country,—those who had no stake in the community (to speak the technical language of the aristocracy),—the persons of *no consideration* in the state,—they who could not pledge *their fortunes*, having only lives and liberties to lose,—the bulk—the mass of the people,—nay, the very odious, many-headed beast, the multitude, the mob itself—alone, uncalled, unaided by the higher classes,—in despite of these higher classes, and in direct opposition to them, as well as to the enemy whom they so vilely joined,—raised up the standard of insurrection,—bore it through massacre and through victory, until it chased the usurper away, and waved over his deserted courts. Happen what will in the sequel, here is a grand and permanent success,—a lesson to all governments,—a warning to all oligarchies,—a cheering example to every people.—Suppose for an instant that the Spaniards succeed, will that gallant people quietly open the doors of the Escurial to the same herd of crowned or titled intriguers who brought them to ruin? Will they be such fools as to restore those poltroons and traitors to their former posts, and renew a confidence so universally abused? The people who have reconquered the state have a right to a fair salvage—a large share in its future management.—And if all considerations of justice and of prudence were out of the question, the Spanish court may be assured of this, that the feelings of our common nature—the universal sentiments of right and of pride which must prevail among a people capable of such gallant deeds, will prevent the repetition of the former abuses, and carry *reform—change—revolution* (we dread not the use of this word, so popular in England before the late reign of terror), salutary, just, and necessary revolution, over all the departments of the state.—Such will be the consequences of the Spaniards' ultimately triumphing. Whether Ferdinand or Charles be the monarch, we care not; or whether *a new stock be brought from Germany for a breed*. That they should have a king every one must admit *who believes* that an hereditary monarch, well fettered by the constitution, is the best guardian of civil liberty. Whatever may be the form of the checks imposed upon him, we shall be satisfied, provided the basis of a free constitution is laid *deep* and *steady*, in a *popular representation*. Let us further recollect, that this system of liberty will grow up with the full assent, and, indeed, the active assistance of the English government;—and, what is of infinitely greater importance, with the warm and unanimous approbation of the English people. And who then shall ever more presume to cry down popular rights, or tell us that the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them,—with the taxes, but to pay them,—and with the blunders of their rulers, but to suffer from them? What man will now dare to brand his political adversary with the name of revolutionist—or try to hunt those down, as enemies of order, who expose the follies and corruptions of an unprincipled and intriguing administration?—We anticipate, then, a most salutary change in public opinion, from the example of Spain, should her efforts prove successful, and from the part which this country so wisely and generously takes in her affairs. The measures of our government will be more freely canvassed; the voice of the country will no longer be stilled; and, when it raises itself, it must be heard. *Reforms* in the administration of our affairs must be adopted, to prevent more violent changes; and some *radical improvements* in our constitution will no longer be viewed with horror, because they will be found essential to the permanence of any reformation in the management of the national concerns.—The alarm which the atrocities of the French revolution had raised in this country having now spent itself, the Spanish revolution places the cause of freedom and reform on a

much better footing than it had even at the beginning of the French revolution. Therefore we must admit that there is now a much better prospect of reform in England than that which the French revolution seemed for a moment to hold out to us.—The plain and broad fact is this—that every Englishman who has, for the last six months, heartily wished that the Spaniards should succeed, has knowingly and wilfully wished for a *radical reform* of abuses in the regular monarchy of Spain, and for such a change of the government, as might permanently secure a better administration of its affairs. He has, moreover, wished to see that change adopted by the Spanish people themselves, and has admitted most amply the right of the people to call their rulers to account, and choose their own constitution. If these happy effects have already flowed from the Spanish revolution, and are sure to spread far and wide over this great country the blessings of free discussion, watchful jealousy of the government, and *unsparing reform* of existing abuses; it is equally manifest, that the force of the example of Spain will not be spent here, but must reach over the other states of the Continent.

The following passages are extracted from the Review of MR. LECKIE'S *Book in the last number:*—"There is nothing, indeed, in political science which stands more in want of a philosophical investigation, than the influence of aristocracy in human society. So great a tendency has it to predominate, that, with the exception of those cases in which a military leader or chief swallows up the power both of aristocracy and people, there is perhaps no instance of a government, in the history of mankind, in which the power of the aristocracy did not exceed the proper limits, in which it was not more than a match for the power of the people, and enabled the rich and leading men to shift the burthens of the state from themselves upon the inferior orders.—Notwithstanding the helps provided for the people to protect their interests are, in our happy constitution, the strongest ever actually admitted in any government, all the changes which have taken place in the texture of our common affairs, have been in favour of the aristocratical interest. Our system of taxation, which is now so enormous a machine, decidedly, and, to a degree, infinitely greater than is generally supposed, favours the higher orders, and throws the mighty burden upon the middling and the lower. *The composition of the commons house of parliament has become, confessedly, less dependent upon the voice of the people. The enormous revenue of the government, which is chiefly taken from the pockets of the people, is chiefly returned into the pockets of the higher ranks, by whom so great a proportion of the lucrative places are engrossed.*"

BREWERIES.

SIR;—In writing the letter on the Breweries, inserted in your Register of the 12th November, my view was to rescue the intelligent part of the trade from the aspersions thrown on all of them, through the ignorant practices of many (therein described) who are engaged in that business; and this chiefly by shewing that there could be no temptation to a man of understanding to substitute any articles for malt and hops, because the latter are not only the most suitable, but *undeniably the cheapest*, that can be procured. I am so desirous to avoid obtruding on your valuable paper, that it is with no small degree of reluctance I once more, and, as I hope and intend, for the last time on this subject, solicit your indulgence to notice, as concisely as in my power, the remarks of a gentleman who signs himself "Candidus" in your Register of the 26th ult.—He wishes I had stated the grounds and the methods, whereby I formed the ratio of the value of malt, compared with sugar and with treacle. My answer is by hydrostatics, as he supposes. He doubts the competency of any instrument to shew the exact difference between the saccharine matter extracted from malt, and that which is afforded by a solution of sugar, or of treacle, in pure water, on account of the mucilage in the first, which, he concludes, affects the accuracy of the rule. This is the (now fully exploded) objection which was urged against the hydrometer so long ago as in the year 1770, by the *then* principal brewer in London in a conference which I obtained with him, on the subject; but who changed his opinion a few years afterwards, and adopted the constant use of the instrument, in which he was gradually followed by the other considerable brewers. But the proof of this, and also the following question between us rests in distillation, of which I shall speak hereafter. I stated that malt was 20 per cent superior to sugar, on a comparison of the produce of each with their respective costs. This gentleman *thinks there must be* an advantage of 40 per cent in favour of sugar; without, however, offering any other grounds for this opinion than his doubts before-mentioned, as the effect of the mucilage combined with the sweet of the malt on the different gravities of the two musts.

There is the very serious difference of 60 per cent in our opinions. One of us must be under a very great error. I could, if it were not rendered unnecessary by their being the same, as he will hereafter find described by a scientific and practical gentleman, Mr. Martineau, to a committee of the House of Commons, give a series of experiments on sugar and treacle, made many years ago, accompanied, also, with a set of twelve distillations (in a still of a suitable size which I procured to be made for the purpose) of small portions of beer formed from as many different original specific gravities in the worts; which experiment I then entered on with the view to ascertain the fact of the accordance, or not, of the final proportion of proof spirit with the original gravity, as shewn by the hydrometer; due reference being had to all the circumstances. The results of each, and of all of these examinations, did so remarkably correspond with the several circumstances as to afford the most convincing testimony to my mind that every hydrometer, now in use, is truly and correctly, *a measure of sweets*, although that appellation is given to one only, among the several sorts now constructed. But I must not expect that my own experiments, and consequent decision will be deemed of sufficient authority to be conclusive with others. I am happy, therefore, in the opportunity to adduce far superior proof, premising, that the average value of each 8 bushels of malt is known as annually, to every brewer who has employed an hydrometer for a sufficient time to understand its uses. I say, annually, because the produce of saccharine matter varies with the favourableness of the harvest and season to the barley; as well as very materially according to the method of malting it. But a quarter of malt, weighing from 300lbs. to 336lbs., usually yields from 75 to 80lbs. of saccharine matter. A like quantity and no more is afforded by 185lbs. to 196lbs. of sugar, or by 224 to 240lbs. of treacle. The produce of the last two is found merely by a solution of them in waters; and finally, the separate value of all the three is found *by the production of spirit, uniformly corresponding with the gravities of their extracts, or solutions.* The evidence I have alluded to is taken from a parliamentary "Report of the "Sugar Distillery Committee," ordered by the house to be printed 17th February, 1807. The object being to inquire how far relief might be afforded to the West India proprietors by the use of sugar in the breweries and distilleries, the committee after having examined (from the 2d to the 13th Jan. 1807) the persons most competent to give them information, say in page 4:—"It appears to the committee that taking the "price of the quarter of malt, capable of "producing 80 lbs. of saccharine matter at "82s. the quantity of sugar necessary to "produce an equal proportion of saccharine matter must be 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb. "(197 lbs.) which at 58s. * the cwt. would "amount to 101s. 6d. in price, making a "difference in favour of the malt of "19s. 6d. in that given quantity. It is "stated, besides, in evidence, that the beer "produced from sugar, even if the prices "would admit of it, is not equal in any degree to that produced from its equivalent quantity of malt, and consequently that *the brewer would not use "sugar in their manufactory, unless they "were prohibited by law from using grain.*" —In page 16, Mr Jackson commissioner of excise, examined by the committee, says, "I recollect that about the year "1800 or 1801, when sugar was by law "permitted to be used in the brewery, on "account of the scarcity of grain at that "time, very little sugar was used. One "or two brewers in London, two at Manchester, and some at Liverpool, were "the only brewers I recollect to have used "it, and they very soon discontinued it. "The price of malt at that time was, as far "as I recollect, five guineas a quarter, and "sugar, including the duty, about 52s. the "cwt."—In page 20, Mr. Martineau, an eminent porter brewer in London, examined, and to questions put to him says, "I have never brewed beer from sugar, but "have made such experiments as to convince my own mind, completely." And being desired to state the opinion he had formed in consequence, said: "I have a very "short statement shewing the comparative value of malt with sugar, and of molasses with malt." Mr. Martineau then delivered in the following paper to the committee, which was read.—"December 14, "1799, experiments on a sample of brown "Muscovado sugar at 53s. 3d. per cwt., and "the same on a sample of molasses at 40s. "per cwt. One pound of the above sugar "was dissolved in a gallon of water, and "then boiled half an hour, it lost by evapo"ration rather more than a quart, which "quantity being restored with cold water, "and reduced to the heat of 60 degrees, it

* My estimate of the price of sugar was 61s. and my quantity 196 lbs. the cost of which would be 105s. 9d. I believe it is now dearer than 61s.

" then weighed by Quin's hydrometer 14lbs. " 8-10ths." (consequently) " 75lbs. of the " same extract, which is about the fair aver- " age produce of a quarter of malt would con- " sume 185lbs. of sugar, which, at 53s. 3d. " per cwt. is 87s. 5d. One pound of mo- " lasses treated exactly as the sugar had been " weighed by the same instrument 12lbs. " 4-10hs ; therefore 75lbs. of the same ex- " tract would consume 216 lbs. of treacle, " which at 40s. the cwt. is 77s. 1d." To other questions put to him by the committee, Mr. Martineau answered, " that he took " not the best malt ; that such malt as would " yield 80lbs. of saccharine matter per " quarter would require an equivalent of " 197lbs. of sugar, and 230lbs. in treacle ; " that he never tried either sugar in molas- " ses in brewing, being so perfectly satis- " fied, by the result of the experiments that " they made so completely against the " use of sugar, that he never was induced " to try it in the brewhouse."—Candidus may still think " that it is not philosophical " to conclude, (even from this useful ex- " amination by Mr. Martineau), that the " extract of malt must necessarily be richer " and superior to the others." Such how- ever, was the conclusion of the committee, in their report to the house ; and who will depreciate the further proof that is afforded by distillation ? In pages 22, 24 of this Re- port will be found the examination of Mr. Smith of Brentford, and of Mr. Benwell of Battersea, both very eminent, and extensive distillers. They state " the " then prices, (in January 1807) of " the different materials suitable to their " use, to be barley at 44s. and malt 81s. the " quarter, and sugar 61s. to 62s. the cwt. " but that the price of sugar *should be* from " 32s. to 33s. to induce the distillers to use " that article in their trade, and that even " then the spirit distilled would not be " either of so good a quality as that distilled " from malt and barley, or so disposable in " the market. Also, that to tempt the " distillers to use molasses *it should* (to " bear a proportion to barley at 44s. and " malt at 81s. the quarter) bear the price " of 24s. the cwt. and even then the mo- " lasses is considered a worse article in the " distillery than sugar." Now the judge- ment of these gentlemen, and by which they govern their practice in business, is founded on the actual produce of ardent spirit obtained from the different quantities of the several materials, and which, as was observed in my letter at page 770 of your Register, is well known to them to be ever in a ratio to the original gravity of their worts, and of their wash, as ascertained by hydrostatics, from whatsoever saccharine and fermentable matters such musts and wash, are drawn.—Other parliamentary inquiries and reports on the same subject might be adduced, in confirmation, par- ticularly the first, second, and third Reports of the Committees on the Dis- tillation of Sugar, ordered to be printed 15th June 1808, any part of which it must be unnecessary to quote. I cannot however re- frain from stating the following proof that the mucilage is of no consideration, to de- stroy the brewer's confidence in the com- petency of hydrometers to exhibit a just comparison between sweets. In the years 1805 and 1806, three gentlemen, distin- guished for their abilities, and well known acquirements in chemistry, (viz. Drs. Thompson, Hope, and Coventry) were se- lected by government to inquire into the dif- ferences in value between the English and Scotch barleys and malts, for which purpose they took with them some practical assistants to conduct the operations of both brewing and distilling. I have unfortunately parted with their very valuable Report, printed by order of parliament, containing the particu- lars of numerous trials made by them. I recollect enough, however, to be able to say that their uniform rule, for finding the dif- ferences between the two grains, was by the gravity of their extracts, as shewn by the hydrometers of various constructions. From which gravities, and the constant agreement of the produce of spirit with them, they formed a numerical rule for ascertaining at once, the proportion of alcohol, and con- sequently of spirits of every degree of strength, producable from every given gravity of must. The operation of their thus discovered (de- cimal) multiplicator on the gravity of must taken with the attendant circumstances, as the multiplicand, affords such *very* close agreement with the evidences in the above " parliamentary reports" as to remove every particle of doubt, as to the conclusions to be drawn in the present question. One other remark calls on me to be noticed, " that a third wort of 10lbs per barrel cannot be so valuable as a third part of the first wort of 30lbs per barrel, because the latter con- tains a less proportion of mucilage to the sweets than the last worts." Agreed ; but what then would be the produce of a *fourth* liquor on the grains, which, according to the inference, would con- tain a still *larger proportion of mucilage to the sweet ?* I say that this produce from the previous exhaustion of the grains would not exceed, in mucilage and saccharine mat-

ter combined, 2 or at the most 3lbs. per quarter which is a quality that is inapplicable to form any sort of beer. And even in these 2 or 3lbs. *not the mucilage*, but the remnant of saccharum, constitutes the whole of the nutritive quality, without which the refuse (usually left in the grains) would not deserve the low price at which it is sold. With every sentiment of respect towards this evidently able, though mistaken gentleman, I appeal to himself whether the testimony of the several scientific, practical, and truly respectable men I have quoted, from such unquestionable authority, is or is not conclusive? And if so, it is surely fair to ask what becomes of the alledged advantage of 40 *per cent.* in favour of sugar; and, also, which of us is it who "has advanced an opi-"nion that will not stand the test of rigid "examination?"—I am, Sir, yours, very respectfully,——A HAMPSHIRE BREWER.——*Dec.* 5, 1808,

P. S.—On your account, Mr. Cobbett, as well as my own, I decline all future public discussion of this subject. But if this respectable gentleman wishes to know me, he may satisfy his curiosity by addressing a letter to M. B. (with his own name and address) at No. 11, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, which shall be noticed in return to him, with all respectful attention.

DUKE OF YORK.—*An Act to enable His Majesty to grant the Inheritance, in Fee Simple, of certain Manors, Messuages, Lands, and Hereditaments, in the Parishes of Byfleet, Weybridge, Walton, Walton Leigh, and Chertsey, in the County of Surry, to His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York and Albany, for a valuable Consideration. Passed the 9th March*, 1804.

Whereas his late majesty king George II. by letters patent bearing date the 11th June, 1760, for the consideration therein mentioned, did demise, grant, and to farm let, unto Henry then earl of Lincoln and afterwards duke of Newcastle, all that the manor or lordship, manors or lordships, and lands, of Byfleet and Weybridge, and the park of Byfleet called Byfleet or Weybridge Park, or lying and being in Byfleet and Weybridge, with all and singular the appurtenances, in the county of Surry, together with the capital messuage or tenement, stables, and other outhouses thereto belonging, then in the occupation of James Incebird; and all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances then in the occupation of Joseph Spence; and all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances then lately erected and built near the Mills on the Banks of the River Wey within the said manor, then in the occupation of John Bardow, Esq.; and all those two Iron Mills erected on the banks of the said river and near the said last mentioned messuage or tenement, and then in the occupation of the said John Bardow, and used by him in the Iron and Steel Manufacture; and all those warehouses, storehouses, smith's shop, and all other buildings thereto belonging or therewith used; which said messuages, mills, warehouses, and storehouses, were buildings which required to be repaired and rebuilt, and were of greater yearly value than the manor, lands, park, and other premises above-mentioned; together with all meadows, pastures, lands, tenements, profits, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the said manor or lordship, manors or lordships, lands, park, messuages, mills, and other buildings and edifices, or any parcel of them or any of them appertaining or in any manner belonging; (excepting nevertheless and always reserving all great trees, timber trees, saplings, woods, underwoods, mines, and quarries, growing or being in or upon the said premises or any of them); to hold the same unto the said Henry earl of Lincoln his executors, administrators, and assigns, from the 5th Jan. 1784, (at which time a former term then in being would expire), for the term of 26 years, at the yearly rent of £15. 3s. 8d. And whereas his present majesty, by letters patent bearing date the 30th Oct. 1773, for the considerations therein mentioned, did demise, grant, and to farm let, unto the said Henry then duke of Newcastle, all and singular the said manor, or lordship, manors or lordships, park, messuages, &c. &c. comprized in and demised by the said herein-before mentioned letters patent of the 11th June, 1760, with their and every of their rights, royalties, members, and appurtenances (except as in the said herein-before mentioned letters patent is excepted), to hold the same unto the said Henry duke of Newcastle, his executors, &c. for a reversionary term of 13½ years, to be computed from the 5th Jan. 1810 (at which time the before-mentioned term of 26 years would expire), at the yearly rent of £15. 3s. 8d. theretofore payable, and an increased rent of £2. 16s. 4d. (making together £18) until the 5th Jan. 1810, and at the yearly rent of £50 for the first 13 years of the said reversionary term of 13½ years, to commence from the said 5th Jan. 1810, and at the rent of £25

for the last half-year of the said reversionary term: and whereas his said present majesty, by other letters patent bearing date the 7th Aug 1780, did demise, grant, and to farm let, unto the Rev. R. Palmer, D.D. and Thomas Hurst, gent., all that manor of Walton Leigh in Surry, with all and singular its rights, members, and appurtenances, and all those rents of the free tenants there, by a particular thereof amounting yearly to £3. 0s. 7½d.; and all those rents of the tenants by copy of court roll, and at the will of the lord there, by a particular thereof amounting yearly to £10. 0s. 9d.; and all those messuages, lands, and tenements, in the hands of the said tenants by copy of court roll, and at will under the yearly rents aforesaid; and all that annual or fee farm rent of 3s. a year, issuing out of the lands and tenements theretofore granted to E. Porter; and all that scite of the manor of Walton Leigh and all demesne lands there with their and every of their appurtenances, by a particular thereof mentioned to be of the yearly rent or value of £10. 18s.; and all that increased rent there, by a particular thereof amounting yearly to 9s. 3d.; and all that common fine there, by a particular thereof amounting yearly to 2s.; and all those perquisites of courts there, one year with another, by a particular thereof valued and estimated at £5. 11s. 11d. a year; which said manor of Walton Leigh and other the premises last above-mentioned, by a particular thereof were mentioned to be parcel of the possessions theretofore purchased of Giles Leigh, esq., and annexed to the honour of Hampton Court, and all and singular messuages, mills, houses, edifices, structures, barns, stables, dovehouses, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, common of pasture, demesne lands, glebe lands, wastes, furzes, heaths, moors, marshes, advantages, profits, waters, water-courses, fisheries, fishings, suits, sokes, mulcts, warrens, rents, reversions, and services, rent charges, rents seck, and rents and services, as well of the free as customary tenants, tenants works, farms, fee farms, annuities, reliefs, heriots, fines, amerciaments, courts leet, views of frankpledge of court and leet, and leets perquisites and profits, and all things which to courts leet and view of frankpledge belong or appertain, chattels, waifs, estrays, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, felons of themselves and put in exigent, bondmen, natives and villains, with their sequels, estovers, and common of estovers, fairs, markets, tolls, exemption from paying toll, customs, rights, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, of whatsoever nature, kind, or specie the same were or by whatsoever names soever they were known, understood, called, or were theretofore known, situate, lying, and being, coming or arising or growing within the manor therein-before mentioned, or within the village, town fields, or places or parish of Walton Leigh and Walton-upon-Thames in the said county of elsewhere, whatsoever to the said manor, messuages, lands, tenements, &c. in anywise belonging or appertaining, happening or appending, or as part, parcel, or member of the same manor, messuages, lands, tenements, and other the said premises or any of them, had, taken, accepted, occupied, used, or reputed, and also the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders whatsoever of the said manor and the said lands, &c. depending, happening, or in expectancy, from, in, or upon any demise or grant, demises or grants, for term or terms of life, lives, or years, or otherwise of the same premises or any parcel thereof, of record or not of record; and also all and singular rents and yearly profits whatsoever reserved upon every demise or grant of the same premises or any parcel thereof (excepting nevertheless and always reserving to his majesty, his heirs and successors, all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, then or theretofore being or reputed to be parcel of the said manor of Walton Leigh which were inclosed in Oatlands Park, or in any other of his majesty's parks, or reserved for the depasturing of the fallow deer and wild beasts, and also all other lands, &c. in Walton Leigh aforesaid or within the precinct of the said manor of Walton Leigh, which were theretofore purchased by any of his said present majesty's progenitors or ancestors, kings or queens of England, or any other person or persons whatsoever, besides the said Giles Leigh only; and also excepting and always reserving all great trees, woods, underwoods, knights fees, wards, marriages, mines, and quarries of the said premises, and all timber trees, and fair saplings apt and fit for timber, and sufficient staddles growing in and upon the said premises; and also all and singular advowsons, free donations, dispositions, and right of patronage of all and singular rectories, vicarages, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices whatsoever to the same premises or any parcel of the same belonging, appertaining, happening, or appending); and

also all those lands and tenements in Walton aforesaid, therein-after particularly mentioned and expressed, that is to say, one close called Dodd Croft, containing by estimation 6 acres inclosed together, &c.; and one close lying near Hill Croft in Walton aforesaid called Pollard, containing by estimation 3 acres, and one close called Russels, containing by estimation 4 acres; and one close called Barn Close theretofore adjoining to a certain tenement then demolished and purchased of the said Tho. Driver; and all those lands in the field called Hill Croft in Walton aforesaid, containing by estimation 8½ acres of arable land; and all that close of wood called Little Lee, lying in the common field in Walton aforesaid; and all those arable lands in the field called Winkmeershill, containing by estimation 6½ acres, &c.; and also one parcel of land in Walton aforesaid, called an Eyte, containing by estimation half an acre of meadow, &c. And whereas his said present majesty, by other letters patent bearing date the 7th March, 1770, for the considerations therein mentioned, did demise, grant, and to farm let, unto Sarah Hodges and Susannah Hodges, spinsters, all that messuage, tenement, or farm house, called or known by the name of Brooklands, in the county of Surry, and all barns, stables, outhouses, &c. to the said messuage, &c. belonging, containing by admeasurement 3 acres, 1 rood. and 12 perches or thereabouts; and also those 11 several closes or parcels of arable, meadow, and pasture land situate together and lying round the said messuage, containing in the whole by admeasurement 169 acres, 1 rood, and 35 perches; and also all those two several closes or parcels of meadow situate together between the river Waye on the west and certain lands therein-after mentioned on the east, containing together 25 acres, 2 roods, and 9 perches, and also all those two several closes or parcels of arable land situate together between Walton common on the east, and the lands therein-after mentioned on the north and west, containing together 20 acres and 17 perches or thereabouts; all which said several closes or parcels of land and premises, containing in the whole 218 acres, 1 rood, and 33 perches, belonged to and were to be held with the said messuage, &c. and also all that new built messuage or tenement called the Eight Acres, adjoining to the lands first therein above described, &c. and all those 11 several closes or parcels of land situate together and lying round the said last mentioned messuage, and containing 59 acres, and 27 perches, all which said premises are situate together within the parish of Weybridge, and were then in the tenure or occupation of George Payne, esq. together with all ways, passages, waters, rivers, streams, fisheries, &c. to hold the said messuage, &c. first therein above mentioned to be demised and granted with the several parcels of land thereto belonging, &c. unto the said Sarah Hodges and Susannah Hodges, their executors, &c. for a reversionary term of 12½ years, to commence from the 5th January, 1788, and to hold the said new built messuage with the appurtenances and the several parcels of land thereto belonging containing 59 acres and 27 perches with the appurtenances unto the said Sarah Hodges and Susannah Hodges, their executors, &c. for a reversionary term of 31 years and the half of another year to commence and be computed from the said 5th January, 1788, at the yearly rent of five pounds eight shillings and sixpence for the first thirty one years of the said last mentioned reversionary term, and at the rent of two pounds fourteen shillings and threepence, &c. And whereas his said present majesty, by other letters patent bearing date the 3d May, 1785, for the considerations therein mentioned, did demise, grant, and to farm let, unto the right hon. George earl of Tyrconnel and John Johnston, esq. all and singular the said messuages, lands, &c. comprised in and demised by the said letters patent of the 7th March, 1770, with their and every of their appurtenances (except as in the said letters patent excepted), to hold the said messuage, &c. with the said several closes or parcels of land thereto belonging, and above-mentioned 218 acres, 1 rood, and 33 perches with their appurtenances (except as before excepted), unto the said George earl of Tyrconnel and John Johnston, their executors, &c. from the 5th July, 1800 (at which time the term then in being would expire), for a reversionary term of 15 years, at the yearly rent of £16. 10s. 2d. and to hold the said new built messuage lastly therein described with the said several closes or parcels of land and premises thereto belonging and above-mentioned to contain 59 acres and 27 perches with the appurtenances (except as before excepted), unto the said George earl of Tyrconnel and John Johnston, their executors, &c. from 5th July, 1819 (at which time the term then in being would expire,) for a reversionary term of 15 years, at the yearly rent of £9. 14s. 8d. And whereas his said present majesty, by other letters patent bearing date the 8th April, 1785, for the considerations therein mentioned did demise, grant, and to farm let, unto Nicholas Elcock, all

that parcel of land with the appurtenances upon which then lately stood a house abutting towards the east upon the highway leading to the common of Weybridge by the town there, upon the orchard then or late of Amborne towards the north and west, and upon Fathers Grove towards the west, and upon the lands called Cobbetts towards the south and east, containing by estimation 3 roods, and also all that close of arable, called Nearer Hatchers, abutting upon the aforesaid way towards the north and east, and upon the river of Weybridge aforesaid towards the west, and upon a close called Further Hatchers towards the south, containing by estimation 6 acres; and also all that close or pasture commonly called Further Hatchers, abutting upon the aforesaid close called Nearer Hatchers towards the north and west, and upon the aforesaid river towards the west, upon certain lands then or late of Amborne towards the south and east, and upon Hatcher's Grove towards the south, containing by estimation 8 acres, and also all that wood called Hatcher's Grove, abutting upon certain lands called Cobbetts towards the south, upon the aforesaid close called Further Hatchers, towards the north and west, and upon a close called the Three Acres towards the west, containing by estimation 3 acres, more or less; and also all that close of pasture called the Three Acres, abutting upon the aforesaid close called Further Hatchers towards the north, upon the river aforesaid towards the west, upon a close called the Sand Lands towards the south, and upon Hatcher's Grove towards the east, containing by estimation 3 acres, more or less; and also all that parcel of meadow called Sand Lands, abutting upon the river aforesaid towards the west, and upon one part of a certain meadow called Great Millets towards the north, upon a close called the Three Acres aforesaid, and upon another piece of land called the Sand Lands towards the east, containing by estimation 5 acres, more or less; and also all that close of pasture called Sand Lands, abutting upon the aforesaid meadow towards the west, upon a close called Mallbrooke towards the south and west, upon certain lands called Cricketts towards the south and east, and upon the lands called Cobbetts towards the east, containing by estimation 14 acres, more or less; and also all that close of pasture called Waller's Brook, abutting upon a certain piece of meadow belonging to a farm called Brooklands towards the east, upon Crickett's Hill towards the south, upon a certain meadow called Sett's Meadow towards the north, and upon the aforesaid close called Sand Lands, towards the east, containing by estimation 12 acres, and also all that close or parcel of meadow called Sett's Meadow, abutting upon a meadow called the Great Meadow of Weybridge aforesaid towards the north and east and towards the south and east, upon the aforesaid close called Waller's Brook towards the south, and upon the aforesaid river of Weybridge towards the north and east, containing by estimation 10 acres, and also all that parcel of arable land then divided into two closes called Cobbetts, abutting upon the common of Weybridge towards the south, upon the close called Sand Lands aforesaid towards the west, upon Hatcher's Grove towards the north, and upon the aforesaid way leading from the common of Weybridge unto the river of Weybridge aforesaid towards the east, containing by estimation 10 acres, and also all that parcel of meadow called Millett's Grove, upon a meadow called Great Millett towards the west, upon the aforesaid river towards the south, and upon a parcel of land lying near the bridge of the aforesaid river towards the east, containing by estimation 3 acres and 2 roods, and also all that parcel of meadow lying and being in Weybridge Great Mead (amongst other lands there) known by the name of Child's Part, then or late in the Tenure of W. Porter or his assigns, containing by estimation 2 acres, which said parcels of land contain in the whole by estimation 77 acres and 3 roods, more or less, together with all ways, passages, easements, commodities, and profits whatsoever to the said closes or parcels of land in any manner belonging or appertaining; all which said premises are situate at Weybridge in the county of Surry; (excepting and always reserving thereout all great trees, woods, underwoods, mines, and quarries growing and being in and upon the premises, other than and besides the woods and underwoods therein-before mentioned), to hold the same (except as therein-before was excepted) unto the said Nich. Elcock, his executors, &c. from the 10th Oct. 1791 for the term of 23 years at the yearly rent of £7. 17s. 4½d. And whereas H.R.H. Frederick duke of York and Albany has purchased and is now possessed of or entitled to the whole of the leasehold manor or manors, park, messuages, mills, lands, tenements, and premises comprized in the said several recited letters patent, of the 11th June 1760, the 30th Oct. 1773, the 7th March 1770, and the 3d May 1785, and his said royal highness has also purchased and is now possessed of or entitled to one undivided third part of the leasehold manor,

messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and premises comprized in the said recited letters patent of the 7th August 1780, for all the residue now to come and unexpired of the said several existing terms of years granted or demised by the said letters patent respectively: And whereas his said royal highness is desirous to purchase and is now in treaty for the purchase of the said leasehold messuage, lands, tenements, and premises comprized in the said recited letters patent of the 8th April 1785, for all the residue now to come and unexpired of the term of 21 years granted or demised by the same letters patent: And whereas his said royal highness is in the possession of, and holds as tenant under the crown from year to year, two coney warrens in or near Byfleet and Weybridge aforesaid with the appurtenances; and also a close or parcel of land now or heretofore called Millett Meadow in Weybridge aforesaid, containing ten acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less; and also divers closes or parcels of land now or heretofore called Hones in the parish of Chertsey, in the said county of Surry, containing together 25 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, which said last mentioned premises were heretofore held under lease from the crown, but the lease or leases whereof hath or have lately expired: And whereas his said royal highness has lately purchased and is seised or entitled in fee simple, of or to the freehold capital messuage or mansion house and park of Oatlands, and divers other freehold and copyhold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate and being within the several manors or parishes of Byfleet and Weybridge, Walton-upon-Thames, Walton Leigh, and Chertsey, or some of them: And whereas under and by virtue of two several inclosure acts passed in the 40th year of his present majesty, divers separate and distinct parcels of land or ground within the parishes and places aforesaid have been allotted and awarded to his said royal highness and other persons respectively, as well in respect of the several leasehold premises herein-before mentioned, including the said premises whereof his said royal highness is tenant under the crown from year to year, as in respect of his said royal highness's said freehold and copyhold hereditaments and estates in the manors or parishes aforesaid; and his said royal highness has also purchased and contracted to purchase from different proprietors thereof several other lands or hereditaments in the same manors or parishes, which have been allotted and awarded to them in fee simple under the said inclosure acts: and whereas his said royal highness has been put to a very great expence, and has laid out several considerable sums of money respecting the said inclosure acts, and in making the necessary inclosures and improvements in consequence thereof; and the commissioners acting under the said acts have, with a view to the convenience of occupation and improvement intermixed and laid together, or as contiguous as may be, the several allotments which have been made to his said royal highness, as well in respect of his aforesaid leasehold premises, as of his said freehold and copyhold hereditaments and estates: and inasmuch as on account of the situation and intermixture of the several allotments which have been made in respect of the said several leasehold premises, including the said premises whereof his said royal highness is tenant from year to year, and in respect of his said royal highness's said freehold and copyhold hereditaments and estates, and from the situation and intermixture of the said allotments which he has so purchased and contracted for in fee simple as aforesaid, the same several allotments cannot be occupied and improved to the advantage they are capable of, unless they are held and kept together and enjoyed as one estate; and in regard that at the expiration of the present leases or demises of the said leasehold premises, it would not only be difficult to ascertain and distinguish the said leasehold allotments from the said freehold and copyhold allotments, but would also be very prejudicial and injurious to his said royal highness's mansion-house, park, and estate at Oatlands aforesaid, if the said leasehold allotments were separated and taken away from the said freehold and copyhold allotments: and inasmuch also as the said several leasehold manors and premises herein-before mentioned lie contiguous to, and are very desirable and convenient to be held and enjoyed with or by the proprietors of the said mansion house, park, and estate of Oatlands, H. R. H. the said Fred. duke of York and Albany, is desirous of purchasing the inheritance of the whole of the said leasehold manors and premises respectively, including the said premises whereof H. R. H. is tenant from year to year, with all the timber and other trees, woods, underwoods, mines, and quarries, growing or being on or in or about the same manors and premises; and his said royal highness has made his suit to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give leave that a bill may be brought into parliament to enable his majesty to grant to his said

royal highness such inheritance: and whereas his majesty hath been graciously pleased to assent thereto; may it therefore please your majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs or successors, at any time or times hereafter, by letters patent or indenture or indentures under the great seal, to grant the fee simple and inheritance of and in all and singular the manors, park, messuages, mills, warehouses, storehouses, lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, and premises, comprized in and demised by the said herein-before recited letters patent, 11th June 1760, or any of them respectively, with their and every of their rights, royalties, members, and appurtenances; and also of and in the two coney warrens, lands, and premises thereof H.R.H. is tenant from year to year as aforesaid, with their and every of the appurtenances, and likewise of and in all and singular the lands, grounds, and hereditaments whatsoever, which by virtue of or under any inclosure act or acts of parliament, have been or shall or may be allotted or awarded to any person or persons whomsoever, for or in respect of the said leasehold manors, park, messuages, mills, &c. or any of them, including the said premises held from year to year; and also all and every the timber and other trees, woods, underwoods, royal and other mines and quarries, growing or being on or in or about the same leasehold manors, hereditaments, and premises respectively; and all rents, issues, and profits, of the premises so to be granted, and particularly the rents reserved by the said recited letters patent unto and to the use of H. R. H. his heirs and assigns, or unto such person or persons in trust for his said royal highness, his heirs and assigns, as he or they shall nominate or appoint for a full and adequate consideration in money; to be valued and ascertained by the proper officers of the crown for the time being, who are hereby authorized to value and ascertain the same accordingly.—II. And be it further enacted, that the price or consideration in money to be valued and ascertained as aforesaid shall be paid into the bank of England in the name of the lord high treasurer of England, and shall be forthwith laid out by the order of the surveyor-general of the land revenue for the time being in the purchase of £3. per cent. consolidated bank annuities, in the same manner and to and for the same uses and purposes as the monies arising or to arise by the sale of fee farm rents are directed to be laid out by an act, passed in the 34th of his majesty, intituled, 'An Act for the better management of the land revenue of the crown, and for the sale of fee farm and other unimproveable rents;' and that all and singular the annuities to be purchased by virtue of this Act shall be and remain invested, and the interest or yearly dividends thereof shall be from time to time received, answered, accounted for, applied, and appropriated in such and the same manner as by the said last before-mentioned Act is directed and enacted in respect of the annuities to be purchased in pursuance of that Act.—III. And be it further enacted, that such grant of the said premises, or any part thereof, as shall be made by his said majesty, his heirs or successors, or any such letters patent, indenture or indentures as aforesaid in pursuance of this act, shall be and is and are hereby declared and enacted to be good, valid, and effectual in the law, according to the tenor and purport thereof in the said letters patent, indenture or indentures to be expressed, notwithstanding any restriction, matter, or thing contained in an act of parliament made in the 1st. of her late majesty queen Anne, intituled, 'An Act for the better support of her majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown,' or in an Act made in the 1st of his present majesty, intituled, 'An Act for the support of his majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain;' or in an Act made in the 34th of his present majesty, intituled 'An Act for the better management of the land revenue of the crown, and for the sale of fee farm and other unimproveable rents,' or any other law or statute to the contrary, or any misrecital of non-recital, omission, or other defect in the said letters patent, indenture or indentures hereafter to be made in anywise notwithstanding.—IV. Saving always to all bodies politic and corporate, and all other persons whomsoever, and their, his, and her successors, heirs, executors, and administrators (other than and except his most excellent majesty and his heirs and successors), all such estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand, of, in, and to the premises to be granted in and by the said letters patent, indenture or indentures to be made in pursuance of this Act, as they, every, or any of them had before the passing of this Act, or might or could or would have had, held, or enjoyed, in case this Act had not been made.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

FRENCH EXPOSÉ.—(Concluded from p. 896.)—One hundred thousand of the grand army leave the Prussian states to occupy the camp at Boulogne, while Denmark, henceforth safe from any English invasion, is evacuated by our troops, which are concentrated and centralizing themselves. Before the end of January, the battalions withdrawn to Spain will be replaced on the banks of the Elbe and the Rhine.—Those which quelled Italy, last year, return to their former destination.—Such, Messieurs, is the external situation of France.—In the interior, the greatest order in all parts of the administration, important ameliorations, a great number of new institutions, have excited the gratitude of the people.—The creation of titles of nobility have environed the throne with a new splendour. This system creates in all hearts a laudable emulation. It perpetuates the recollection of the most illustrious services paid by the most honourable reward.—The clergy have distinguished themselves by their patriotism, and by their attachment to their sovereign and their duties. Respect to the ministers of the altar, who honour religion by a devotion so pure, and virtues so disinterested!—The magistrates of all classes every where aid, with their utmost efforts, the views of the sovereign and the people, by their zeal facilitate the operation of their authority, and by the manifestation of the most affecting sentiments, exalt the carriage and ardour of the troops. —Soldiers, magistrates, citizens, all have but one object, the service of the state; but one sentiment, that of admiration for the sovereign; but one desire, that of seeing heaven watch over his days, too just a recompense for a monorch who has no other thought, no other ambition, than those of the happiness and the glory of the French natiuo.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.—*First Bulletin of the French Army of Spain, dated Vittoria, Nov. 9, 1808.*

Position of the French army on the 25th Oct.—Head quarters at Vittoria.—The marshal duke of Cornegliano, with his left wing, along the banks of the Arragon and the Ebro. His head-quarters at Rafalla.—The marshal duke of Elchingen is with his head-quarters at Guardia.—The marshal duke of Istria has his head-quarters at Miranda, with a garrison in Fort Pancorba.—The general of division Merlin occupies with one division the heights of Durango, and presses upon the enemy, who seem disposed to attack the heights of Mondragon.—The marshal duke of Dantzic having arrived with the divisions of Sebastiani and Laval, the king was pleased to order the division of Merlin to return.—The enemy being in the mean time in force at Lerin, and having occupied Viana, and several posts on the left bank of the Ebro, the king ordered the duke of Cornegliano to advance against the enemy. General Waltier, commander of the cavalry, and the brigades of generals Habert, Brune, and Bazout, proceeded against the enemy's posts. On the 27th of October the enemy were defeated at all points. Twelve hundred men, who were surrounded in Lerin, at first shewed a disposition to defend themselves; but general Grandjean having made his arrangements, defeated them completely, making prisoners one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, 40 officers, and 1200 soldiers. These troops formed part of the camp of St. Roque, before Gibraltar. At the same time, marshal the duke of Elchingen marched for Logrono, passed the Ebro, took 300 of the enemy prisoners, pursued them several miles, and re-established the bridge of Logrono. In consequence of this event, the Spanish general Pignatelli, who commanded the insurgents, was stoned by them.—The troops of the traitor Romana and the Spanish prisoners in England, landed by the English in Spain, with the division of Gallicia, making together a force of 30,000 men, threatened from Bilboa marshal the duke of Dantzic, who, led on by a noble ardour, advanced upon them on the 31st of October, and drove them, at the point of the bayonet, from all their positions. The troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, and particularly the corps of Baden, distinguished themselves.—The marshal duke of Dantzic closely followed up his pursuit of the enemy, the whole 1st of November, as far as Guenes, and entered Bilboa. In that city very considerable magazines were found. Several Englishmen were made prisoners. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, was considerable; but we took very few of them prisoners. Our loss consists of only 50 killed and 100 wounded. However praiseworthy this action was, it was to be wished that it had not taken place; the Spanish corps was in a situation to have been completely cut off.—The corps of marshal Victor having just arrived, was detached from Vittoria to Orduna. On the 7th of November, the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops from St. Andero, occupied the height of Guenes.

(To be continued.)

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